we have won the war—what then? Pan American has presented answers by as of thought in America, England and China. Here we present a view of the witten by Jan Masaryk, whose mother was an American and who is now premier and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government in London.

"The World We Want Must Also Rest on Morality"

.says JAN MASARYK vice premier of Czechoslovakia

NCE the self-appointed demagogues and demigods of Europe and Asia are wiped out—and crushed completely, as they must be if we are to survive—the air-mindedness of the rising generations must be turned to the cause of peace, economic prosperity and the social security of all nations.

As printing press, gunpowder, compass, and astronomy were among the causes of the Renaissance, so today aviation, the microphone, the film and the synthetic raw materials offer equally strong stimuli to the material revolution which will place a new scale of values on our ideas and action.

The technical advance has stolen a march upon our mental capacity. To try to live according to rules which have long become obsolete compares with the vain struggle of the handweaver against the introduction of the automatic loom. We cannot live tomorrow by the rules of yesterday.

Sooner or later we shall have to readjust ourselves spiritually and intellectually to the changes produced by this material revolution and reshape our institutions accordingly.

In the field of politics the preponderance of victorious democratic and co-operative power must be harnessed in the services of the dynamic peace—a peace which will insure security to all peoples willing to adjust their difficulties on the basis of live and let live.

In the field of economics the supremacy of the common good, as contrasted with selfish gains by a few, must be furthered by concerted national and international, private and public action.

Nor will the ability of men to cover long distances at a high speed alone insure peace and material well-being. The world we want to live in must also rest on morality.

This terrible war has brought together all different nations, either as comrades in arms or as mili-

tary opponents. This war has also sharpened our sense of right and wrong.

After we have won the war, and are living together in peace, we shall try to forget the past by looking forward; and then our conception of international morality will become even more clarified. In the past, international morality has been the Cinderella of diplomacy. Tricks and doublecrossing must disappear from the intercourse among nations. Otherwise we are not worth saving.

Much has already been said elsewhere in favor of international co-operation versus isolation, organization and planning against disintegration, economic expansion against deadly restrictionism, super-nationalism against narrow chauvinism. With all that I agree. But on top of it, and ahead of it, I would like to stress the need of expanding our spiritual qualities which will establish a more lasting peace and a happier world.



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LEROUX & CO., Inc. • Philadelphia • New York City Awarded Gold Medal, Paris International Exposition, 1937 ster's newly discovered journal of he abroad with her triple-threat hust. Daniel; the *Oracles of Nostradamus* (95¢), still holding its place as U.S. readers' favorite bookworm's-eye view of the future.

How the War Began. No two historians would agree yet on the causes of World War I, but book publishers rushed into print with suggestions as to the causes of World War II. Franklin D. Roosevelt's volume of unedited speeches on foreign affairs, Roosevelt's Foreign Policy 1933-41 (\$3.75), was preceded by How War Came (\$2.50), Ernest K. Lindley's & Forrest Davis' chatty, half-inside story of the Administration's efforts to postpone a Pacific crisis while giving the utmost aid short of war to Britain. Sharp-tongued Liberal Professor Frederick L. Schuman bitterly attacked the Franco-British appeasement record in Design for Power: The Struggle for the World (\$3.50).

More solidly grounded: Rohan D'Olier Butler's scholarly Roots of National Socialism (\$3); exiled Economist Franz Neumann's Behemoth, The Structure and Practice of National Socialism (\$4); Principles of Power (\$3.50), by the late Guglielmo Ferrero. Patents for Hitler (\$2.50) was Economist Guenter Reimann's patient unraveling of the many threads that had tied U.S. technical developments to the German war machine.

How the War Will End. Hardly had the bombs ceased to fall on Pearl Harbor when lay strategists set to work to plan the "proper" course of war. Naked, overwhelming air power was Seversky's dream. Lieut. Colonel William Fergus Kernan made a stirring and, history has proved, almost too timely plea for the use of offensive tactics against the Axis from bases in North Africa, in Defense Will Not Win the War (\$1.50). Attack on Japan through the Aleutian Islands was the strategy of Alexander Kiralfy in Victory in the Pacific (\$2.75). Attack was the keynote of Max Werner's The Great Offensive (\$3), of William Ziff's The Coming Battle of Germany (\$2.50), of Hanson Baldwin's Strategy for Victory (\$1.75). Behind the lines Liberal Herbert Agar called on civilians for the same show of fighting belief, in A Time For Greatness (\$2.50).

Controversy. Angriest disagreement of the year was over Novelist John Steinbeck's The Moon Is Down (\$2). Author Steinbeck's portraval of morally superior Norwegians gradually sapping the rigid militarism of their Nazi conquerers drew criticism on the grounds that it gave people the idea that guilt was enough to undermine the Germans. Said Humorist James Thurber: "This little book needs more guts and less moon." Said New Yorker Critic Clifton Fadiman, in one of the year's most mixed metaphors: "It seduces us to rest on the oars of our moral superiority." Fadiman himself believed that the only way to make a German understand is to kill him. . . . " Nevertheless, The Moon Is Down has sold almost 500,-000 copies, including Book-of-the-Month Club sales.

"This May Hurt a Little." Blandest suggestion of the year came from matted, bell-tolling Novelist Ernest Hemingway.

pressive collected stories Men at III (\$3): "Germany should be so effective destroyed that we should not have to fighther again for a hundred years, or . . . for ever. This can probably only be done is sterilization [of] all members of Nuparty organizations." The virile, we equipped novelist admitted that his suggestion should not be advocated now, as would provoke "increased resistance" to the would-be victims. But, he pointed out with an air of self-possession: Sterilization is "little more painful than vaccing tion."

Fiction for a Cause. Several other authors, though they were less controvers ally absorbed in the basic questions of life



Hemingway & Sox
Can Germans be beaten by sterilization?

& death, were clearly interested either in helping the war along or in getting a boost from it, or both. Pearl Buck's best-selling Dragon Seed (\$2.50) was a heartfelt poster depicting a Chinese peasant family under the impact of invasion. In Put Out More Flags (\$2.50), one of the year's funniest, most brilliant and more questionable books, Evelyn Waugh affection ately satirized England's upper classes, murderously satirized her artists, leftists and poor, and wound up among the Commandos waving every non-satiric flag in sight. In his foaming You Can't Be Too Careful (\$2.50) H. G. Wells sometimes arrestingly sketched the recent history of Homo subsapiens, offered pathetically over-simple rationalistic methods by which man might be brought to his senses.

Further from the Furnace. Most of the year's novelists worked a little further from the furnace, but many of their pages were warm with essential relevance. The Song of Bernadette (\$3) was an act of piety inspired by Franz Werfel's escape from the Nazis. In his somewhat faltering The New Day (\$3) Jules Romains examined Communism during that time, two decades ago, when much of Europe did its